The Raymond Rustler

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VOTE FOR DR. RIVERS, THE LIBERAL CANDIDATE

Reasons Why You Should Vote for Dr. Rivers.

Because he is a staunch supporter of the progressive Rutherford Government which has given us a good business Administration during it's term of office.

Because he is an honest, upright man and one whom the electors can place confidence in.

Because he is not only a successful medical practitioner, but is also alive to the farming interests, owning and successfully operating a farm in this district for a number of years.

Because he is known all over the constituency, and can be relied upon to lay the needs of the constituents, forcibly before the Government.

Because he is a supporter of Government which has inaugurated a railway policy, which will mean much for Raymond and the south as well as the whole province.

Because he is practically a young man, a good debater, one who carries weight with his convictions, and who is being looked upon for a great future by his many friends.

Because he sustains a character which has not a blemish, and one which no man can point too, and scoff.

Prospects Look Bright for Dr. Rivers.

Being Well Received All Through the Constituency.

For the last ten days or so, Dr. Rivers, the popular candidate, has been canvassing and holding meeting through the entire constituency. He has been receiving good generous support, and his many friends besides himself are quite confident of success. On the other hand Mr. McLean, the Independent candidate, has been working hard also. As yet he has not appeared in this end of the constituency. It is a foregone conclusion that Raymond and the south will give entirely the whole vote to Dr. Rivers, while reports from the north indicate that the electors are strong for the Government, and will support the candidate of the Government, Mr. McLean will get a heavy vote in Taber, and also expects support from the north.

However, let not the electors of Raymond be over-confident, but let them work together and see that every vote is gotten out and polled for Dr. Rivers. There are about 270 voters on the list, and there is no reason whatever, why the entire list cannot be polled and registered for the Government candidate

MARK YOUR BALLOT THUS ON MONDAY MARCH 22ND.

By so doing you approve of the Rutherford Government Railway Policy, which will benefit Raymond as well as the whole province.

1 McLean, Archibald J. of the Town of Taber, farmer and rancher

2 RIVERS, JOHN HENRY of the Town of Raymond physician and farmer X

RUTHERFORD, RIVERS AND RAILWAYS.

To the Electors of the Lethbridge District Constituency :

Gentlemen,—I appeal to you with confidence as a straight supporter of the Rutherford Liberal Government of the Province of Alberta for your votes and influence on the 22nd day of March, 1909.

I was duly nominated by a representative Convention of accredited Liberal delegates from all parts of the district at the City of Lethbridge on the 2nd day of March, and I have received the enthusiastic endorsement of the north, south, east and west, of the Lethbridge District.

In casting your vote on the 22nd day of March, you will either approve of the Railway policy of the Rutherford Government by voting for me, or you will turn down this policy by voting against me.

You should have no difficulty in making your choice. The Rutherford Government have guaranteed the bonds of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and the Canadian Northern Railway to Lethbridge and south through the district to the boundary, and if you elect me you endorse this policy and have the assurance of these lines in your district within three years.

In supporting me you will also endorse the splendid policy of the Rutherford Government in the matter of Education, Taxation of Railway Lands, Taxation of Railway companies, promotion of the Agricultural interests, and the policy for the upbuilding of the farming industry, and the securing of markets and the transportation for the farmer's products.

In conclusion as a practical farmer, I appeal to you to vote for me, and bring your neighbor to the poll on the 22nd day of March. Yours respectfully,

J. H. RIVERS

Elevators to be Built.

In Mexico to Handle Alberta Grain

A report has been current in the press to the effect that elevators for the transfer of grain on the Tehauntepec Railway are to be erected at Salina Cruz and Puerto, Mexico. This will be taken advantage of by the Kosmos steamship line, which the reports states intend to make regular calls at this port, and will take Alberta grain from there to be trans-shipped at the Tehauntepec Isthmus for Europe. At the present time an agent of the promoting interest is on his way to that point to look over local conditions there and report on the possibility of the erection of that elevator at each end of the railway. His findings will be available in a few weeks time, and should they be favorable there is every possibility of the building of the elevators which would not have to be large owing to the fact that they would not require to have storage capacity.

Polls open on Monday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Get out to vote and mark the ballot for Dr. Rivers.

Scenery for Opera House

Mr. Geo. W. Green, the Raymond Opera House manager, on Thursday concluded a deal with the Twin City Scenic Company, in which he purchased an eloquent and complete set of stage scenery. Everything is of the latest device and our stage settings will be as good as can be found anywhere. Our local theatrical people are highly pleased with the new and public.

Some Liberals Have no Fight

Nine Members Get Seats by Acclamation.

A complete report of the nominations on Monday show that the Government have eight members elected by acclamation, viz : Peter Gunn, from Lac St. Anne ; W. F. Puffer, in Lacombe; R. T. Telford in Leduc ; P. E. Lessard in Pakan H. W. McKenny in Pembina; T. Stewart in Sedgewick ; J. R. Boyle in Sturgeon ; F. Walker, in Victoria. In Edmonton two members are to be elected, but there is only one candidate in opposition, making the Government lead nine as a result of the nominations. Straight Conservatives are nominated in only nineteen of the constituences. Four socialists are in the game, two labor, five independent Conservatives, one Independent Liberal, one independent and two independent farmer candidate. In only one constituency, Rocky Mountain, is there no Liberal.

splendid equipment. and the excellence with which future performances can be put on will ensure a class of production we have never had. Mr. Monk, the scenic company's agent says Raymond has the nicest house for its size he has ever seen. Our opera house should prove to be one of the best investments for advertising purposes, that the town could make, and with the addition of our new and up-todate scenery, Raymond should be one of the most attractive show towns in the province. The opera house will be opened on the arrival of the scenery by a local company who will put on Arizona, one of the strongest plays now before the

Rivers Meeting Last Monday

Good Representation of Electors Present.

The public meeting called together last Monday in the interests of Dr. Rivers, our popular candidate was largely attended, and much enthusiasm prevailed. The doctor was not present owing to his absence in the north. Mr. John Green occupied the chair. Among the speakers who addressed the meeting were B. S. Young, W. T. Harris, John Powelson and Bishop Anderson. All the speakers were enthusiastic in their support for Dr. Rivers, and were all willing to give their best support to his candidate. The meeting was successful from every standpoint. The doctor has some sound good workers at his back and it is quite probable that every solitary vote in Raymond will be cast for him. Let Raymond electors do all that is expected of them, and we think the other parts of the riding will do their duty. Voting on Monday, March 22nd. Be sure to see that your ballot is marked for Rivers.

A. J. Robertson Out Of It.

Nomination Papers are Irregular.

The nomination papers of A. J. Robertson, Conservative candidate for Nanton, are irregular, and it is probable that they will not be accepted by the Returning Officer, and if accepted will be rejected later.

The election law provides that the nomination paper must be signed by four voters. But Mr. Robertson's papers were signed by three voters and a fourth who was not a voter.

This is looked upon as unfortunate by the Liberals, who are sure of beating Mr. Robertson. But on the other hand, it is pointed out that a candidate who does not know about the election act, which he is supposed to pass upon when a legislator, is not competent to represent a wide awake constituency.

Some cases similar to this came up in Ontario, where some such law is in force, and the decision was that the nomination was not legally made.

Mr. Robertson was leader in the recent legislature of the ill-fated opposition.

Gampaign Hot in the North.

Duncan Marshall Slated For Cabinet

Probably never before in a provincial campaign in Canada have two candidates received fuller endorsation than has been given by the electors of the Edmonton constituency, to the Liberal candidates Hon. C. W. Cross and John A. McDougall. At their public meetings they have been given magnificent receptions.

As indication of this nearly all of the most prominent people of the city have signed their nomination papers. On the petition there were over 2000 signatures. This is probably the largest number that have been attached to the papers of any candidates in western Canada.

Attorney-General Cross has been confined to the house for the past couple of days by a slight cold, but is again in the fight.

It is reported from the Pakan district that P. E. Lessard, an Edmonton merchant, who was elected by acclamation in that constituency as the Liberal representative is to be called to the Provincial cabinet, It is said he will be appointed minister without portfolio, and that Duncan Marshall, Liberal candidate in Olds, and Liberal organizer in the province, is slated for the portfolio of Railways, to preside over the new department. Lessard is to be created as the representative of the guarantee of the bonds of the branch lines.

Two Members Object.

Messrs Magrath and Mr. Clarke Object

The Railway Committee of the House of Commons reported the Canadian Pacific Bill extending the time for the construction of various lines in Western Canada and authorizing the construction of the one new line. As soon as the bill was was taken up the Opposition was forthcoming. The fight centered on the proposal to extend the time for the construction of the branch line from Lanigan to Prince Albert.

C. A. Magrath and Dr. Clarke of Red Deer, while in sympathy with any effort to ensure early construction of railways in the west, did not think that it would be fair to select any particular line for special consideration.

Vote for the popular Government Candidate, Dr. Rivers.

Come to the Big Meeting for Dr. Rivers

Don't forget the big Rivers Rally meeting to be held in the school house this evening. Good speakers will be present and arrangements made for the getting out of the vote on Monday. The Raymond Brass Band will be in attendance. Every elector be present.

PERSIA'S POOR SOLDIERS

QUEER MAKEUP OF THE SHAH'S ARMY.

Source of Revenue to Governors of Province — Payment of "Blood Tax."

The Persian soldier, in torn clothing and barefoot, is more like a beggar than a warrior. For all this he killed the recent counter revolution when he refused to fire upon the Parliament. As to the size of Persia's fighting hosts, it is difficult to arrive at accuracy; "officially" the Persian army numbers 105,500 men, but the actual "standing army," says the London Globe, consists of only 24,500 men, who are quartered in the larger towns and on the frontiers.

The infantry numbers seventy-eight to eighty battalions, each of 800 to 1,000 men, but the full strength is never maintained, for only half the battalion is called up, and then in a reduced number. The men called up often receive no pay for six months, and thus in every town the soldiers are forced to work at a trade or to become beggars. There are no proper barracks in most of the towns and the men live with their families in private houses.

There is no systematic drilling, and there is no practical instruction in rifle firing; in fact, many men cannot handle a rifle at all. The rifles used mainly are the Werndl gun, which was rejected by Austria in the '80s and sold to Persia; but there are also Peabody and Martini rifles. However, the men serving use nearly always guns with percussion caps and ramrods.

THE AGES OF THE SOLDIERS

vary very much; there are undeveloped boys and toothless men of 60 years, for the unfit are not weeded out at the right time. The lists of men liable to serve are badly kept, so that on a levy it is found that some of the men called up have been dead for several years.

The army is a source of revenue to the Governors of the provinces. On his appointment a Governor announces that he wishes to get rid of the older men and to have a younger type of soldier. The local people know what that means; a deputation waits upon the energetic new Governor, he is asked to name a sum which shall induce him to let things go on as before. He does so, and everybody is content.

More than twenty regiments are recruited from the Azerbaijan province in Northern Persia, while only regiments come from the Aratschk-*Erakjan provinces; the rest are recruited in Khorassan and Kershan.* The "*blood tax*" *paid for evading military service varies in some provinces it is as much as £16 per man, in others it is only about £4.*

The town populations, certain khans and the leasers of crown domains are free from service, as are also the Jews, the Armenians and the "Fire Worshippers," but the last named are made by the Governors of Kershan to contribute the maintenance of twenty foot soldiers. A few provinces, like Yezd and Kashan, furnish no men as soldiers, as the people of those regions are distinguished by extraordinary cowardice.

THE ARTILLERY BRANCH

is similar to the infantry, but the men are much better trained and clothed, while they receive their pay more regularly. Although this force, on paper, consists of 6,000 men, yet only 2,000 men are on service, and they are in battalions, each of from 200 to 250 men.

The men, horses and guns are all managed by independent officials; thus the horses are in the care of a General who keeps them not near the guns in the arsenal, but in some place where the forage is cheap. The horses are not trained to gun firing. The projectiles are kept in the arsenals and generally they are not charged. The powder is made in private powder mills, and is of very poor quality. There are about fifty guns of the Uchapius type, and also nearly one thousand obsolete guns, of which scarcely a hundred can be used.

The infantry possesses no properly organized system of transport. In case of need the people are "commandeered," especially the village folk when they bring their garden stuff and products into the towns. Thus when the word goes round the countryside that a regiment has to be moved from a town, then the villagers stay at home until the soldiers have been moved.

Even the animals conveying caravans of goods are seized, and the owners of beasts of burden will refuse to convey goods for the time, as they dread losing their beasts. Every soldier receives a donkey, while camels are used for carrying the provisions. If a soldier has an ass of excellent quality allotted to him he often runs away with the animal at the last stopping place.

The command of a battalion is sold and sometimes for as much as £2,200 or £3,200. Everybody wishes to become an officer, as an officer's pay is continued to his family after his death, thus there are many detachments of ninety men with twelve officers.

PERSIA'S CAVALRY

is regular and irregular. The former comprises the Ispahan Cavalry Regiment of 500 men, trained by German instructors, and the Teheran Cossack brigade, trained by Russian instructors. This Cossack brigade numbers 1,000 men and is equipped with the Russian cavalry type of the Berdan rifle To the Teheran Cossack brigade belongs also the division of artillery, with eight field guns of Russian make. This brigade is well trained. There are also in Teheran more than 1,000 "Gulams," or bodyguardmen, who are the Shah's *permanent bodyguard.*

Sometimes they are quartered in the provinces. The mounted militia is supplied by the Khans of the various provinces, but it has no special organization. Its equipment is varied, although it can be equipped for war with the Werndl gun, which is stored in the arsenals.

According to the lists the mounted militia numbers about 25,000 men, but not all of them are called up. Some of these irregular cavalry belong to very brave races, especially to tribes in northeast Persia, but as they have nothing at all in common with the Persians and are often at enmity with them the Persian authorities cannot rely upon them. In northwest Persia the tribes incline toward the Afghans and in northwest Persia toward the Turks.

Persia's best irregular cavalry is formed from the nomad tribes of the central region, for they can furnish nearly 100,000 well armed horsemen. However, they can be induced to take the field only when their own interests are involved. At all other times they prefer to attack the peaceful caravans.

PROPHESIED GERMANY'S END.

Monk Who Picked Wilhelm II. to End His Dynasty.

Five years more and the German Empire will come to an end. So at least says a prophecy made in the thirteenth century by a monk named Hermann, who lived in the monastery of Lehnin in Brandenburg, where he wrote a work in Latin concerning the future destiny of Germany for many centuries. The work is styled the "Vaticinium Lehninense," and it is in verses after the manner of the Sybilline books.

The monk seems to have foretold the defeat at Jena and the constitution of the Germanic Confederation in 1815. Unfortunately the prophetic Hermann foretells in plain language the downfall of the Hohenzollern dynasty, and William II. is destined to be the last of his race to sit in the imperial throne. The verses that foretell this are:

"Verse 93. Tandem sceptra gerit qui stemmatis ultimus erit:

"Verse 94. Israel infandum sectus audet morte piandum."

[At last the sceptre is in the hands of him who will be the last of the royal race. Israel attempts an execrable crime that death alone can expiate.]

In 1840 William I., King of Prussia, consulted a celebrated soothsayer, who in answer to his queries told him that he would ascend the throne. In 1849, that the German Empire would be established in 1871, that he would die in 1888, and that the German Empire would come to an end in 1913. The first three prophecies have been fulfilled to the very letter.

KNOW HUSBAND'S FINANCES.

Every Wife Should Know of Husband's Financial Affairs.

A wife who is ignorant of her husband's financial affairs commits a [illegible] as if she is just as [illegible] in any expense even for her home. If her husband has not begun his new life by placing her above the humiliation of asking for money for her needs she is bound to see herself out in dread of refusal of such requests. Each passing year increases the discomfort of her position, and if hard times descend upon them it will find her unequal to the struggle. It is not sordid in the least to discuss money matters before marriage. Money is as much a necessity as food, since it is needed for the purchase of that and every other thing we need.

Story of Fontaine

ONE day as Fontaine, the great writer of fables, was passing along a street of Paris a maid threw a bucketful of scalding water from a window above. It struck full upon the head of Fontaine.

Fortunately, his wig protected him to such extent that he was not burned. With the aid of several passersby who recognized him he succeeded in wringing the water from his clothes. Then, fiercely rat-a-tapping his cane along the street, Fontaine speedily betook himself to his lodgings.

At that time Fontaine lodged at the house of his friend, Madame de la Sablière. He passed into the drawing room, where a number of visitors were gathered. Upon beholding the famous writer in such wretched plight they crowded around him, demanding what had occurred. Fontaine explained briefly.

"And are you not going to lodge complaint against this miserable woman?" cried madame.

"Oh, no; you have at least reprimanded the maid for her carelessness," added another lady.

"Reprimanded the woman!" responded Fontaine. "Indeed, I thanked her."

"Thanked her!" all assembled cried in astonishment.

Fontaine smiled quietly as he replied.

FELL ON HIS HEAD

"Yes, I thanked her. She could have let fall a heavy bucket upon my head, whereas she was content only to throw upon me scalding water. Should I not have thanked her for saving me a broken crown?"

WOULDN'T MURDER CZAR

SCHOOLMISTRESS COMMITTED SUICIDE INSTEAD.

Appointed by Revolutionists to Do It at Reval, Threw Herself in Front of Train.

It has just leaked out in St. Petersburg that, despite the extraordinary precautions taken to protect the Czar on the occasion of his visit to Reval to meet King Edward his Majesty has had a narrow escape from assassination. A terrorist plot was organized by the revolutionists which would have been successful but for the refusal of the woman appointed as "executioner" to carry out the work.

The woman, a local school mistress, committed suicide on the railway by throwing herself in front of a train two days before the Czar arrived in Reval from Peterhof.

CALLED IN SCHOOLMISTRESS.

The connection of the woman with the revolutionary organization was never [illegible] and afterward withdrew from active work in the organization.

When it became known that the Czar would come to Reval to meet King Edward, the principal terrorist groups at once tried to devise means for attacking him. Peterhof is absolutely impregnable, and the railway was so well guarded that an attack was out of the question during the journey to Reval.

Learning that on one would be admitted to the railway station here to witness the Czar's arrival except the school children and their teachers, the terrorists at once called on the mistress who had been identified with their cause to prove her loyalty by assassinating the Czar.

SHE CHOSE SUICIDE.

Inasmuch as there were no barriers at the station, and no special precaution to keep back the school children, it would have been an easy matter for the woman to walk up to the Czar and throw a bomb which would have destroyed all the members of the imperial family as they walked from the train to the quay.

The schoolmistress either repented of her connection with the terrorists, or she was too fond of her school children to take advantage of the opportunity offered by their presence. She deliberately chose suicide as the only alternative to carrying out the mandate of the revolutionaries.

The police searched her room and found nothing of an incriminating nature, but her fellow-teachers and the townspeople are aware of her story.

This shows the risk run by the Czar, despite the most painstaking efforts of the authorities to protect him. His Majesty has shown great courage in thus venturing from the security of his palaces for a [illegible] time in years, not taking [illegible] journey solely to [illegible]

A girl's idea of a beau is a young man the doesn't want any other girl to get.

A woman doesn't object to a husband with a will of his own—providing it is in her favor.

"You're rather a young man to be left in charge of a drug store," said the fussy old gentleman. "Have you any diplomas?" "Why—er—no, sir," replied the shopman; "but we have a preparation of our own that's just as good."

FROM BONNIE SCOTLAND

NOTES OF INTEREST FROM HER BANKS AND BRAES.

What is Going on in the Highlands and Lowlands of Auld Scotia.

A pure white crow was shot the other day in Borthwickwater district.

The family Bible of James Armour, the father of "Bonnie Jean," was sold in Glasgow and realized $50.

A little son of Mr. Alex. Henderson, grocer, Montrose, fell from an attic 40 feet, and was none the worse.

There is a movement on foot to restore the West Church, Stirling, which was built in pre-Reformation times.

A robin's nest has been built in Fechney Industrial School, Perth, close to noisy machinery and belting.

The employes of Blackie & Son, Glasgow, were entertained by the firm to a complimentary excursion recently.

The merchants of Hawick held their annual holiday recently, when over 1,200 travelled by trains to Whitley Bay.

It is whispered that the Clyde steamers are flourishing this summer, and showing a great increase of passengers.

During the past six years Wemyss School Board spent close on $150,000 in new buildings and $40,000 on salaries.

Dundee police superintendents, inspectors and detectives have got their pay increased to an aggregate of $1,580.

$16,480 has been spent on the preservation of the Auld Brig o' Ayr, and the work is proceeding in a very satisfactory way.

A link with the old ferry days of forty years ago in Burntisland has gone with the death of James Nicholson, at the age of 76 years.

The Scottish oil trade, which of late years had a severe struggle for existence, is able to show profits of $50,000 over those of the previous year.

The smallest British-made watch in the world is in a window in St. Vincent street, Glasgow. It is in the form of a finger ring with a border of diamonds.

The Lord Provosts, of Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen and Perth have been invited by the Government of Sweden to spend a fortnight there.

NOTHING TO COMPLAIN OF.

The Irishman in France had been challenged to a duel.

"Shure," he cried, "we'll foight wid shillelaghs."

"That won't do," said his second. "As the challenged party, you have the right to choose the arms; but chivalry demands that you should decide upon a weapon with which Frenchmen are familiar."

"Is that so, indade?" returned the generous Irishman. "Then, we'll foight it out wid guillotines."

JINGLING JOHNSON--WHAT A MESS HE MAKES OF MATRIMONY!

Time Heals Most Wounds

A Tale of Love and Disappointment

CHAPTER VIII.

Lord Harecastle determined that he would not give his father a chance of seeing Joel, so he went straightway to look for that gentleman, whom he eventually discovered in the billiard-room. He was playing a game with Rebekah, and Harecastle regarded her with increased interest. However indifferent a man may be to a woman, there is a fact there may be a possibility of marriage—however remote—between them, must compel him to examine her with some degree of curiosity.

As a result of his scrutiny Harecastle was fain to admit that she would adorn any man's life; and he realized that he would miss her friendship should Fate render a severance necessary. There was something bright and winning in her manner that, coupled with a beauty that was almost cold, made a contrast that was fascinating and unusual. Then Nature had gifted her with insight, and she was able to adapt herself in a way that rendered her companionship alluring.

The nerve fact that Harecastle was capable of analysing her in so cold-blooded a manner proved conclusively that he was not enamored of her. For a moment their eyes met, and a flush came to her cheeks. He, too, became hot, but it was with shame at the memory of his father's words, "Rebekah can be had for the asking."

He noticed the graceful curves of her figure as she leant over the table to take a stroke, and unconsciously he warmed towards her. In the best of men, vanity plays no inconsiderable part.

But the memory of Ethel returned to him, and he waited patiently for the game to terminate. His patience was at last rewarded, and Joel threw down his cue with a cry of triumph.

"Game, Rebekah. You can't beat your old father yet, but you play an uncommonly good game for a girl. Doesn't she, Harecastle?"

"Yes, she's brilliant but safe, unlike the usual woman player," Harecastle replied.

His praise, though qualified, evidently caused her pleasure, but she made no remark.

"Can I have a word with you, Josephs?" Joel replied briskly. "Let's along, child. What is it?" he asked when she had left the room.

"How much does my father owe you?" he asked, bluntly.

Joel looked somewhat nonplussed, but gave a sharp look at his questioner. He could not make up his mind as to what was the best policy. Which made would have admitted the debt, and reckoned upon it as a lever which would work in the direction he wished, namely, towards the marriage, but with Harecastle he did not think that it would have that effect.

"Our financial relations are rather complicated," he began slowly.

"Straighten them out, Mr. Josephs. They say you have a genius for finance, so it should be a simple matter. The Earl has told me that you have lent him twenty-five thousand pounds. Is that all?"

"The old fool!" Joel muttered to himself. "What reason had he for telling his son. There is only one thing else to be done but to admit it."

"Roughly I thing the amount you mention is correct. But there is nothing to worry about. I am quite content with my security."

"Has the Earl given you the security?" Harecastle said incisively.

Joel was visibly disturbed at his manner. Surely the Earl could not have been so foolish as to tell his son everything.

"I am not at liberty to say. It is sufficient that both your father and I are satisfied."

"I should prefer frankness, Mr. Josephs. I may say that I have some idea of the nature of the security in question. I am not going to particularize more clearly, but in my opinion the whole transaction is discreditable both to my father and yourself," Harecastle said with determination.

"What do you mean?" Joel said fiercely.

"I am not speaking solely as it affects the other person's view. I do not mean to say that I myself like the idea of my father having made me a subject of a financial bargain, but then I am a man. I tell you at once that you will be wise to dismiss from your mind the plan which you and my father have devised."

Joel noticed that he was on delicate ground. The position taken up by Lord Harecastle naturally caused him great disappointment, but even the plain statement that he had just heard did not move him in the slightest degree. It rather stimulated him for the fight, and he decided that he must on no account lose command of himself.

"We will leave the subject, Harecastle. If I have made a mistake I regret it, but believe me I have been acting for the best throughout."

"That may be so, Mr. Josephs. There is one other thing I must say. On no account must you lend my father any more money. I am led to believe that he will ask you for a further twenty-five thousand pounds."

This was indeed news to Joel, and he at once scented a mystery. He believed the statement of the Earl that the cheque he had given would cover his liabilities. For what reason then could he want another such sum! This was clearly a matter that must be looked into at the first possible moment.

"You must allow me to act at my discretion, but you may take it that you will not be concerned — directly or indirectly—with any of my financial dealings with your father. More you cannot ask in reason."

"You do not quite appreciate my point of view. I am determined to have a hand in my father's affairs. In fact, I propose at once to clear off all his debts, and of course yours will be one of the first to be dealt with."

"How will you raise the money?" Joel asked calmly, but he was staggered at the statement.

"We shall cut off the entail and mortgage, or realize some of our estates."

"The Earl will never consent to that course," Joel cried hastily. "And it would be madness to do it. Land is cheap, and it would mean a great sacrifice."

"That cannot be helped. I will have things straight."

"I must speak plainly to you, Harecastle. I have your interests at heart. As I told you the other day, I like you personally. Dismiss from your mind any idea of there having been a bargain between your father and myself. You may have imagined so, but there was nothing farther from my thoughts. I took a fancy to Rebekah, but where Rebekah's happiness is concerned I am willingly. . . . Is there no chance of you two young people fitting it off?"

Joel knew that he was answered, and Harecastle evidently saw him more nowt that he had unmasked his battery.

"I am honestly flattered at what you suggest, but it is quite impossible."

They stared steadily at one another. Joel quickly saw that there was present a cold determination that would be difficult to deal with just for the moment he lost his temper.

"And what of yourself, Lord Harecastle? With your rigid honor and your uprightness—what of yourself that would constantly hang by the side of a young lady making love to her insidiously. Stealing her heart from her, and then quietly saying that you mean nothing. Do you call it a straightforward action?"

"You are utterly mistaken," Harecastle blazed forth hotly. "I have never said a word to Miss Josephs that you might not have hear."

"There was no need for words. Looks and manner are often more powerful weapons, and they do not blind. But, by Heaven, I will force you to marry my daughter," he wound up fiercely.

A look of cold disdain was Harecastle's only reply, and Joel at once knew that he had taken a false step. With an effort he curbed his rage, but it smouldered although hidden. He assumed a calmer manner, but to those who knew him it told of a blazing fire beneath.

"Forgive me. I am afraid I lost control of myself. You must know that I love my daughter dearly, and that must be my excuse."

"Your apology is accepted, Mr. Josephs. I think we had better close this interview," Harecastle replied coldly.

Joel watched him leave the room, with a cool calculating stare that contained a threat. Not for one moment did he waver in his conclusion that Harecastle had once been in love with Rebekah, and that he had paid her a lover's attentions.

His thoughts returned to the statement he had just heard to the effect that it was the Earl's intention to borrow another large sum of money. There must be a mystery and he would solve it.

"I've got it," he cried exultingly. "That man Ackroyd is the key. The Earl was taken suddenly ill after his call. I must follow this up and quickly, but first to see the Earl."

But Rebekah came in quietly with a look of disappointment when she saw that her father was alone.

"Lord Harecastle has gone."

"Yes, dear." Joel rejoined listlessly.

"Do you know, father, there is something strange in his manner. Is he in trouble? He looks so worried."

"There is a little trouble. The Earl is ill."

"Yes, but it is not that. It is something deeper. It is not money, is it?"

"So immaculate a man as he does not get into debt," he replied, and was unable to suppress the sneer from his voice.

"That is not like you, dear. Do you know what is the matter?" she asked with a wistful look.

"Do you really love this man? Is your heart set on him?" he asked with sudden energy.

"I don't like talking about it, father," she replied with a blush. "But if he does not love me, I think my heart will break. But then I shall not be the first woman to suffer for love's sake. Even if he marries another, I shall be proud to have loved him."

"I think he will love you, dear. Don't despair. I shall live to see my daughter a countess," he said with confidence.

Joel then went up to the Earl's room, and was permitted to enter. The Earl received him with welcome.

"Have you seen Harecastle?" he asked eagerly.

"Yes," Joel replied gravely.

"What did he say?" he asked, and his manner was expressive of disappointment that he had not been able to forestall his son.

"He had a good deal to say. Although I think you have made a mess of things. He talks of cutting off the entail and paying your debts, mine among them——"

"That he shall never do. It is impossible without my consent."

"And of course you will not give it?"

"Naturally not. I want you to understand that I am doing everything I can to push forward his marriage, but unfortunately he does not seem to be willing to consent."

"So I rather gathered, when we discussed the matter. Neither of us spoke openly, but we understood one another. The question is, what can we do to bring pressure upon him?" Joel said reflectively.

"It is difficult. He is not easy to lead and it is almost impossible to drive him."

"But he has, Wolverhoime, have you rid yourself of those debts?" Joel asked suddenly.

The Earl was surprised at the question, and his manner became embarrassed, and this was not lessened by the keenness of Mr. Josephs's look.

"Not quite, Joel; in fact, I wanted to speak to you about it," he began nervously.

Joel did not help him out, but waited for him to continue.

"I am sorry to say that I will do my utmost to further it. It is very trying, Joel. Here am I as weak as a rat, and I have to contend with a man who, I dare say, would gladly frighten a strong man."

"I am very sorry for you, Lord Wolverhoime, but I do not see my way clear to do what you ask. For one thing, you are hiding something from me, and I don't like mysteries. Be frank and I will think what I can do."

"I can tell you no more. The money is nothing to you. Unless I get it immediately I shall be forced to consider Harecastle's suggestion. I should hate doing it, but I must have relief."

"What has Ackroyd to do with you?" Joel suddenly demanded, and the Earl's ashen face and trembling lips told him that he had struck home.

"Nothing, nothing at all," the Earl said, and his voice was broken.

"How much do you want?"

"Another twenty-five thousand," the Earl said, and anxiously eyes tried to fathom the Jew's thoughts.

"It is a large sum of money," Joel said reflectively.

It may have been a latent cruel taint in his character that caused the speech, for Joel had quite decided that the Earl have the money. The amount meant nothing to him, and it did not suit his purpose to allow the entail to be cut.

"Give me anything. It can make the excuse that you are ill and that I am looking into matters for you. I will settle them all, and let you have a cheque for five thousand. I suppose you are in need of ready money?"

"Your are very good, Joel. I do hope that everything will go smoothly. I have had just about as much worry as I can stand. By the by, there is no need to tell Harecastle of this last loan."

"Not unless it becomes necessary, but you will find that he will want to know about things. That young man has a mind of his own, and will get his own way."

Joel was pleased at the result of the interview. He felt sure that there was a mystery, and that it lay with Ackroyd. He would have liked to have tested there. He would feel safer when they were destroyed.

He rang the bell for his valet.

"Give me the coat I last wore."

The servant quickly produced it from his adjoining room.

"You can go," he said shortly.

His hand groped in the pocket, a blank look appeared on his face, and he felt back in the chair.

"Disappear-

(To be continued.)

THE AMENDE HONORABLE

GENTLE ART OF AVOIDING AWKWARD SITUATIONS.

Remarkable Apologies made By Some Well-known People.

Man is so wholly human that he continues to err. Therefore, with the danger of tripping ever before him, it is well that he be prepared to make reparation. The art of apology is not comprehended in the equipment of every one of us. Some lack the refined sensibility essential to the position of a suppliant for pardon for wrong done; others are deficient in that golden gift which enables a man to say the right thing at the right moment.

Qeen Victoria, one of the proudest women that ever lived, could upon occasion, petition with irresistible grace. It happened once, early in her reign, that Lord Melbourne, a very elderly gentleman lady of the Court quitting in a fury.

QUEEN APOLOGIZED.

"I am leaving the palace, never to return!" she said. "The Queen is in a passion. She has insulted me, and I will not stay." Melbourne looked at her for a moment; then he said very quietly: "I'm not going to be a revolution in this country for you. Tell me exactly and truthfully what has happened." The lady did so. Melbourne went straight to the Queen, told her what had transpired, and said: "Now, ma'am, there is only one thing to be done; you must apologize. If you will consent to do this, I will bring her here, and the whole thing will be settled in a few moments." And next minute the proudest queen in Europe, and sovereign of the greatest empire in the world, was sobbing out her sorrow to the woman whose amour propre she had wounded.

Nothing could be handsomer than that, although for absolute humility of demeanor that of Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., after his attacks upon Earl Spencer, is unequalled in our own day. He had accused the Red Earl, when Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, of the most atrocious crimes in connection with the discharge of his official duties—of "secret torture, of subsiding redhanded murders, knighting jurypackers, of wholesale battues of hangings and transportations," and so forth. What was the apology? As a great public meeting in Birmingham, Mr. O'Brien confessed that his memory rebuked him for the harsh and cruel things he had said of Lord Spencer, and he wound up his confession of repentance with: "I would black the boots of such a man, and think it no dishonor!"

Now take the opposite extreme. The hero is Tennyson—dear grumpy old Poet Laureate. He had been very rude to Mrs. Brotherton, his neighbor at Freshfield; had, as a fact, quarreled outrageously with her, and with the fault all on his side.

But next morning while the birds were still mute in their nests, he was out in his garden, and before Mrs. Brotherton had completed her toilette she heard the strident tones of the poet at her door. There he was, with

TWO ENORMOUS CABBAGES

in his arms. He laid them reverently at her feet, raised his old hat, made a bow, and retired. It was his apology.

Laughable, but sincerely meant, it was better than one remarkable effort by which distinguished the late Lord Salisbury, then Lord Robert Cecil, a member of the Commons, and unpleasantly famous at the time for the vitriolic acerbity of his criticisms. He spoke of the action of Gladstone as a dodge, and worthy rather an attorney than a statesman. The House resented the language as unparliamentary, and the next time the offender got up to speak—it was a day or two later—he referred again to the subject. A speaker, he said, in the heat of debate dropped an expression which, on reflection, he felt to be rather stronger than was necessary. The House listened attentively, for all knew that "the speaker" was himself. "Well," he went on, "I feel that 'a great injustice —to the attorneys'!"

Colonel Saunderson, M.P., is the hero of the most famous apology of parliamentary days. He spoke of a certain Irish parish priest as "that ruffian McFadden." Instantly there was an uproar, and the colonel withdrew the opprobrious terms he had employed. Said he, "I will withdraw the words, 'excited politician.'" In the roar of laughter which followed this staggering withdrawal the colonel was forgiven, and sat down triumphant.

Disraeli was master of all arts and amenities in this direction. He would have excused himself from a direct opinion upon the work of a presumptuous author who had sent him a manuscript. "Lord Beaconsfield thanks Mr. —— for his manuscript, and will waste no time in reading it." Yet even he once found himself in a tight corner. He had called Lord Salisbury, who was so soon to be his partner in the "Peace with Honor" mission, the "great master of gibes, flouts, and jeers." He was shy when he met Salisbury that night, and said: "I have been attempting a sort of apology for you in the House of Commons, and am afraid it may read rather clumsily." It was disingenuous, but a very cleverly-built golden bridge of retreat from a perilous place.—London Answers.

SILAGE FOR HOGS.

A Michigan farmer claims that silage can be used to advantage to take the place of grass in the fall to carry over lightweight hogs that are rushed to market in large numbers when a dry season compels hog-men to sell animals that are not of a marketable size or condition. The pigs are said to thrive and make cheap gains, and be in condition to respond to liberal grain feeding later on, when prices have regained a normal figure.

COMPULSORY VOTING.

Under the Belgian law unmarried men over twenty-five have one vote, married men and widowers with families have two votes, and priests and other persons of position and education have three votes. Severe penalties are imposed on those who fail to vote.

A PACIFIER.

"Ma," he said in his little hard nasal voice, "did you buy Harold a birthday present when you were out this morning?"

"Yes, dear," said his mother.

"And, ma," he went on, "what did you buy to pacify me 'cause it ain't my birthday?"

"I can truthfully say that I believe that, but for the use of your Emulsion I would long since have been in my grave. I was past work—could not walk up-hill without coughing very hard."

THIS, and much more was written by Mr. G. W. Howerton, Clark's Gap, W. Va. We would like to send you a full copy of his letter, or you might write him direct. His case was really marvelous, but is only one of the many proofs that

Scott's Emulsion

is the most strengthening and re-vitalizing preparation in the world. Even in that most stubborn of all diseases (consumption) it does wonders, and in less serious troubles, such as anemia, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, or loss of flesh from any cause the effect is much quicker.

Do not delay. Get a bottle of SCOTT'S EMULSION—so sure it's SCOTT'S and try it.

ALL DRUGGISTS

Let us send you Mr. Howerton's letter and some literature on Consumption. Just send us a Post Card and mention this paper.

SCOTT & BOWNE
126 Wellington St., W. Toronto

ON THE FARM.

FEEDING MILCH COWS.

Milch cows require different feed than beef cattle. You should not feed much fat forming foods as your cows would lay on fat instead of producing milk. Feed more silage or roots in the winter, says Dr. David Roberts.

Daily feed for a thousand pound cow: 40 pounds of silage, 7 pounds of clover hay, 8 pounds of grain, the cows that are soon to freshen should be fed on succulent feed, such as silage or roots, bran, linseed meal with a little oats. Keep the bowels open and do not feed before or after calving.

After calving give bran mashes and warm the drinking water for a few days. Allow the calf to suck for about two days and then feed the mothers milk from a pail for about two weeks, about three quarts twice a day; after that reduce it with skim milk or warm water so that at the end of the fourth week the calf will be getting all skim milk or half whole milk and half warm water with some reliable stock tonic to aid digestion. Keep a supply of good clover or alfalfa hay within reach and also some ground oats, with a little linseed meal mixed with it.

After the calf eats the ground feed, gradually get him used to eating whole oats, as this is the best feed for him up to six months old. The heifers should not be bred until fifteen or eighteen months old.

FEMININE DAIRY WISDOM.

No more sleeping out on the ground now for the cows. It is too cold and shrinkage would follow, and perhaps inflammation of udders and garget.

Cows that are freshly in milk are more susceptible to injury than those that have milked all summer.

If the herd is cared for intelligently now there should be no change in the milk flow when stabling becomes necessary.

The stables must be clean, light and warm. Comfort is the keynote to success in handling the dairy herd. Without comfort the milk flow will dwindle.

Water should be supplied in the stable, so that each cow will be sure to have a full supply.

Do not change from succulency to dry feed. Roots and ensilage will prevent scouring spirits.

The grain feed will depend upon the condition of the cow. *Judgment in stinting the feed is the cow's mission in life to give milk—and more, milk. She cannot do it out of nothing.*

Watch the faces of your cows. The ears *especially* tell much about the health of an animal. *Drooping* ears, *drooping* spirits.

Few of us realize how much we lose in the course of the year in the little particles of butter that drain off with the buttermilk. A little strainer to hang under the hole when drawing off the buttermilk often provos an eye opener to us. Save the fragments.

"CHOOSING CHRISTMAS CIGARS."

A box of good cigars is always an acceptable present to a smoker.

The cigars selected by ladies for presents are usually chosen on account of something fancy on the box, irrespective of the quality or workmanship of the cigars themselves.

They do not stop to consider that gold lettering on the boxes, silk or plush lining, cost money to the manufacturer and must be taken out of the quality of the cigars.

When they are choosing jewelry and silverware they always look for the Hall mark or Sterling mark on the article itself, not the box being the last consideration.

Better get a dozen sterling silver spoons in a paste board box than a dozen plated ones in a plush case.

The same principle applies to the selection of cigars.

The recipient of the cigars will be much more appreciative if he is presented with a box of some standard brand.

The "Pharaoh" Cigar manufactured by J. Bruce Payne, Ltd., is well known throughout the Dominion, and may be obtained in boxes of 50 each in sealed wax-lined pockets, or in boxes of 25, 50 or 100 each packed in the ordinary way.

The dealer who does not stock the Pharaoh will tell you that he can sell you something "just as good," but in the stavement he admits that his stanfard of quality is not fixed by his sales lines.

If he says he can sell you something "better" he knows not wherof he speaks.

Acetylene gas is now used on some French railways for illuminating carriages.

"Do you know anything about flirting?" "No," he replied sadly. "I thought I did, but when I tried it the girl married me."

Raymond Rustler

Published every Friday morning at Raymond

Subscription $1.50 per year payable in advance.

Advertising rates on application.

Established 1902. Name changed from "The Raymond Chronicle" to "The Raymond Rustler" Oct. 1907.

Members of the Western Canada, Alberta and Eastern British Columbia Press Associations.

All official advertisements, such as By-Laws, Mortgages and Sheriff Sales, Assignments and Government and Corporation Notices, and all legal notices inserted once for 12c. per line, subsequent insertions 8c. per line.

All orders for discontinuing contract advertising must be handed in in writing to the office.

FRED FORD, Manager.

Friday, March 19, 1909

RUTHERFORD, RIVERS' RAILWAYS and RAYMOND.

Dr. J. H. Rivers, M.P.P., Raymond, Alberta. How does that sound?

Build up Raymond and the "Sunny South" by supporting Dr. Rivers, the Liberal candidate.

RAYMOND is solid for RIVERS was the sentiment expressed by the electors at the meeting on Monday afternoon last.

[illegible] town, you must vote for the Government candidate, Dr. J. H. Rivers. If you vote otherwise your franchise has been thrown away.

If the Government is right in principle and practice, vote for it by marking your ballot for Dr. Rivers. If you don't think so, vote against it.

Let every vote be polled in Raymond on Monday next. Let us get the vote out and swell the majority of our popular candidate. He well deserves it. Be sure to see that your ballot is marked for Dr. Rivers.

Sectionalism is the Conservative cry in Calgary. They claim that the north is getting more from the Government than the South. Such low tactics will not gain the Bennett-Blow faction any good results.

More Railways for Raymond from the Rutherford Government. Is not that good enough? Dr. Rivers is the Government candidate, and if you favor this policy of the Government, manifest it by supporting Dr. Rivers.

Four good energetic supporters of the Rutherford Government will be elected from this part of the south is certain. These are Woolf, Rives, Buchanan and Finlay. Such a quartette will be a credit to this end of the province, and the electors will have done wisely.

A missionary of the Independent candidate from Taber, was in town this week canvassing support. However, he received a cool reception, and from all sides was told that Raymond was united for Rivers, the candidate of the Liberal convention.

The Lethbridge News says that the entrance of Mr. A. J. McLean as an Independent into the field, makes it a foregone conclusion that Dr. Rivers will be defeated. The wise editor of the News seemingly has these fits often. This week it will announce that the Rutherford Government will meet its doom on the 22nd.

If Raymond electors think that the record of the Rutherford Administration is consistent with the best interests of Raymond, and the Province as a whole they should be consistent enough to send as their representative the man who represents their views in support of the Government. This man is Dr. J. H. Rivers.

How nice to get on a train at Raymond and go through to Calgary without any lay-over. Such will be the case when we are favored with another railroad. Be sure to vote for the progressive railway policy, by marking your ballot for Dr. J. H. Rivers. It will give Raymond this unique privelege.

An Ontario paper says that we have to do something to keep warm out in Alberta, so we are [illegible] wouldn't be wise, however, for anyone to depend too entirely on the heat generated in the present contest. Those who do, unless they live in Calgary, will be apt any day to be found stiff and stark.

One of the arguments put up by the canvassers of the Independent candidate, was to the effect that Dr. Rivers had manufactured a telegram which was read at the Cushing meeting in Taber last Friday evening, assuring the electors that they would have further railway accommodation in the near future. We might say that this is absurd and beyond the integrity and honesty of the doctor. If he made this assertion he had the authority from the right source to do so. Such tactics are hardly worth noticing, but when you consider whence they come, it is certainly surprising.

Mr. W. C. Ives, the Conservative candidate for Lethbridge City, last week announced his platform through the press. He says he will support a bill for a weekly payment of wages. He closed asking the electors to support him, as they had promised him three years ago. Poor Mr. Ives. His platform is about as shallow as the platform laid down at Red Deer. Nothing whatever to offer the electorate. We pity these poor Conservative candidates. The voters of Lethbridge City will do well to support Mr. Buchanan in the interests of their flourishing city.

At a meeting held at Taber last Friday evening, at which the Hon. Mr. Cushing was present, a Taber gentleman addressed the electors on behalf of Mr. A. J. McLean, the Independent candidate. He stated that it was not from any opposition to the Government that Mr. Maclean was being brought out, but it was on account of his business ability and straightforwardness. He said Mr. McLean had been in the district for twenty five years and was in a position to serve the people of the district better than any other man that could be got. Fancy such a statement to give the electors of Taber, to merit their support upon that foundation. With all due respect to Mr. McLean, he no doubt has the business ability and straightforwardness, but has not Dr. Rivers got the same ideals? Dr. Rivers was the choice of the Liberal convention, is a hearty supporter of the Rutherford Goverment. Can not he be trusted with the affairs of the constituency? It is hoped that the Liberals of Taber, will not desert loyalty to the ranks, and on the 22nd will mark their ballots for the candidate of the people and of the Government, Dr. J. H. Rivers. He will represent Taber as well as any other part of the riding, and do it just as well as would A. J. McLean. How some can think that Mr. McLean can do better we would like to know. However, Raymond electors will stand by man to man for Rivers, and we will have done our part.

SCRIPT FOR SALE.

South African Script for Sale.

MONEY TO LOAN.

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The Right kind of Reading Matter.

The home news; the doing of the people in this town; the gossip of our own community, thats the first kind of reading matter you want. It is more important, more interesting to you than that given by the paper or magazine from the outside world. It is the first reading matter you should buy. Each issue of this paper gives you just what you consider

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Royal Patent PASTRY Flour

It will save you 25 per cent. in lard bills.
The flour is cheaper than ordinary hard wheat flour

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An Enemy to Dandruff

Used once a week and rubbed well into the roots of the hair with the finger tips.

Savoderm Soap

Will quickly cure Dandruff and restore the Scalp to a healthy condition

Rinse the hair well in warm water after each shampoo, and dry thoroughly. SAVODERM SOAP is absolutely pure and contains medical ingredients prescribed by the medical profession for the prevention of dandruff and scalp diseases.

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Come and inspect car of Emmerson Ploughs, and Truck Disc Harrows

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Full Supply of Wall Paper All New Patterns. Moderate Prices.

Some Genuine Bargains in Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums and Mattresses.

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We are now in possession of our

Home Cured Hams and Bacon Again

It exceeds all others on the market, for quality and taste. Try it and see for yourself

Phone No. 32 THE PEOPLE'S MEAT MARKET

TURNER & SPEIDEL

The Rutherford Government's Achievements

On September 2nd, 1905, Mr. A. C. Rutherford was named by Lieut Governor Bulyea as first premier. He was as he is to-day, a man above suspicion. The three years since then have but deepened the respect and admiration felt for him. Try by results no flaw has been found by the premier. Mr. Rutherford associated with himself three men eminently capable of dealing with Alberta's problems.

In the Attorney - General, the Honorable C. W. Cross, he found a man who had the confidence of his townspeople, a lawyer who had the confidence of his clients, one who had proved himself a statesman.

The Honorable W. H. Cushing, an experienced business man, was chosen for the Department of Public Works, where his business-like administration has justified the choice of the Premier and his fellow Calgarians.

The Honorable W. T. Finlay, as Minister of Public Works was a fortunate choice. Universally liked, of Legislative experience, of ripe judgment. His appointment has been more than justified.

What has been done in the Premier's own departments, the Department of Education and of the Treasury. Briefly in the Treasury department it is this. The finances of the province have been handled without the waste of a dollar; so economically and thriftily that no charge of mismanagement or misappropriation has been or can be made against the Government. Money has been secured without hardship to the settler. In 1908 alone $704,000 were collected from fees, etc., taxation of railways and corporations. Federal subsidities amount to $1,053,708 a year. Alberta alsady gets $562,500 annually in lieu of lands and thus increases with population. Railway in the past have received valuable grants of land. The Railway Taxation Act, passed by the Rutherford Government, was the first of its kind in Canada. Through it the public treasury is enriched by $84,000 yearly.

Education Department: There were not 500 school districts in 1905. To-day there are over 1400. The Provincial university has been consummated and if is now doing excellent work.

The Attorney-General's Department: The Land Titles Act has been thoroughly revised. This stops unscrupulous vendors from selling their properties twice over and then absconding the proceeds. By the Mechanic's Lien Act the Workman's wages are secured to him through a simpler and quicker method than obtains in any other province. Within a few days of the failure to pay, the case is tried finally. The District Court Act brings Justice to the doors of the people. Its simplicity of procedure renders its works smooth and prevents frictions between it and the higher courts. Working heartily with other departments, the Attorney General has exercised a directing interest over many important measures. For instance the Railway Act has secured the interests of the people against speculative enterprises, while giving the genuine investor a sound and use ful charter. The taxation of the existing railways and the enforcement of these taxes was an able work of co operation between the Treasury's and Attorney-General's Department. The Industrial School Bill is an anothe feature of the Department. Already the Superintendent is placing boys who might have passed through the penitentiary, in good, new surroundings, giving them a chance for the future Soon the province will have a school which will not only save thousands of dollars in the work of lives diverted from crime, but tend to make good citizens of many boys. One of the advanced pieces of legislation was the adaption to Alberta condition of the British Workmen's Compensation and Injuries' Act. The Attorney General presentea a bill which satisfies the requirements of our infant industries without hampering their development, or throwing on farmers a burden too great to be borne. In the Revision and administration of the Liquor License Law the Department has been wisely effective. The prosecution of the Lumber Combine resulted in a decision that will overthrow in Alberta all combines in restraint of trade.

Hon. Mr. Cushing in the Department of Public Works has done great work. Consider the network of the roads over the settled parts of the province. Look at the map of the newly-organized local improvement districts. The great bridge at Medicine Hat is but one example of Mr. Cushing's energy. In 1906, 180 bridges, of which ten were steel structures, were built and 63 were repaired. In 1907, 258 bridges were built, of which 14 were steel; and 38 were repaired. There are now 66 steel bridges in the province; of which about half have been built by the Rutherford Government. At Gleichen and Taber there are great useful bridges Then are other worthy things in the line of public works which deserve credit. Look at the Government owned telephone system. The building of trunk lines has been going on steadily. Practically every part of the province is being placed in telephone communication with every other part. This crowning work of the Government was supervised by Mr. Cushing. This telephone system was purchased cheap, which seemingly surprised the whole of Canada. A modern elephone system at minimum prices is assured to every possible user in this province. The public buildings now being erected at many points will be a monument to the man who directs the work.

The farmers' interests have been cared for by the department over which the Hon. W. T. Finlay presides. Think of the creameries grain judging schools and illustrate work. Creameries dot the province. They constitute one of the most important branches of the public service. Through the Record Associations of the Department dairy herds are improved by breeding from the best milkers. Poultry that gold mine of the farmer, if he will but prospect it is the special care of one branch which carries on its good work by precedt and example. Infractions of the game laws are detected and punished speedily. Fire, is combatted by the far reaching inspection and stringent regulations of the Alberta government.

No government can do everything at once. The Rutherford government has done everything that could be done in its three and a half years. The record is first-rate; the future bright with hope. The people will support it. In this district, if the electors approve of it vote for the supporter of the government, Dr. J. H. Rivers.

CHURCH SERVICES

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints

Sunday Services:

Sunday School at 10 a.m.
Afternoon Service at 2 p.m.
Evening Service at 7:30 p.m.

All are welcome

JOHN F. ANDERSON, Bishop

Presbyterian Church

Sunday Services:

Raymond 7:30 p.m.
Sunday School 2:30 p.m.
Wednesday Eve. Lecture 8 p.m.
Magrath 2 p.m.

All are welcome to these services

JOHN J. CAMERON, M.A. Pastor

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE RUSTLER

Synopsis of Canadian North-west

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

Any even numbered sections of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of the family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Land Agency or Subagency for the district in which the land is situated. Entry by proxy may, however, be made at an Agency on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

The homesteader is required to perform the homestead duties under one of the following plans:

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.

(2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent in the vicinity of the homestead. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.

(3) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of a homesteader has permanent residence on farming land owned soley by him not less than eighty (80) acres in extent in the vicinity of the homestead, or upon a homestead entered for by him in the vicinity, such homesteader may perform his own residence duties by living with the father (or mother).

(4) The term "vicinity" in the two preceeding paragraphs is defined as meaning not more than nine miles in a direct line, exclusive of the width of road allowances crossed in the measurement.

(5) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming land owned by nimself must notify the Agent for the district of such intention.

Six months' notice in writing must be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of ntention to apply for patents.

W. W. CORY
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Synopsis of Coal Mining Regulations

Coal mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty one years at an annual rental of $1 an acre. Not more than 2,500 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for a lease must be made to the Agent or sub-agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal sub-divisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out.

Each application must be accompanied by a fee of $5 which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available but not otherwise. A royality shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at a rate of five cents per ton.

Every lessee of coal mining rights which are not being operated shall furnish the district agent of Dominion Lands with a sworn statement to that effect at least once in each year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever available surface rights may be considered necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of $10 an acre.

For full information application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-agent of Dominion Lands.

W. W. CORY.
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

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FROM ERIN'S GREEN ISLE

NEWS BY MAIL FROM IRELAND'S SHORES.

Happenings in the Emerald Isle of Interest to Irishmen.

Edmond Cronin died at Middleton workhouse at the age of 100.

At Annalong, Co. Down, 4½ acres of land, part of it a moss bank, was sold for $375.

At an auction in Ardee, Co. Louth, a farm of nearly 232 acres was sold for $8,950.

Mr. George McDonnell, I.R.O., Newry, has received 1,200 claims for old-age pensions.

All the local schools in Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, have been closed, owing to an outbreak of measles.

Several dwelling houses, the property of Robt. McKay, Killeon, Islandmagee, were destroyed by fire recently.

The new floating crane which is completing its tests in Belfast harbor is the largest structure of its kind in the world.

A farmer named Francis Neely, residing at Drumcullion, near Fivemiletown, Tyrone, has died at the remarkable age of 100 years.

Gold, silver and lead mines are, it is said, to be worked extensively in the bleak district of Innishowen, Co. of Donegal, Ireland, overlooking the Atlantic.

The Mormon missionaries" who have for some time past been prosecuting a somewhat futile campaign in Ireland, have reached Omagh in search of converts.

A recent meeting held in Cork in regard to the financing of the Land Purchase Act, was remarkable for the presence of both landlords and tenants, Unionists and Nationalists.

Harland & Wolff are hurrying forward the alterations and additions to their yard which of necessity precede the building of the mammoth White Star liners Olympic and Titanic.

Eight cattle belonging to Mr. Shiel, Cootehill, near Drogheda, were tied together by the tails, and in their struggles to get themselves five of the animals tore off portions of their tails.

In order to relieve the distress prevailing at Holywood, the Urban Council is starting special works on the public roads, and have also asked the Local Government Board to render assistance.

Derry guardians have decided not to interfere with the existing system of attributing tobacco of old people in the workhouse, by which [illegible] week.

The famous "Wishing Chair" from Dunluce Castle, Co. Antrim, has been sold to a friend of Mr. Pierpont Morgan for $5,000 cash. Tradition has it that those troubled with a run of bad luck will leave it behind having once sat in it.

Among the recent applications for an old age pension at Greyabbey, Co. Down, was Mrs. McCoubrey, aged 98. She walked sturdily to the petition, filled her own application without using spectacles, and then walked home again. She only left off fine embroidery work a year ago, and still reads.

BEAUTY SHOP UP-TO-DATE.

Supported by the Society Women of London.

A remarkable manicure establishment, maintained by society women, has just been opened in a fashionable street off Piccadilly, in London. Outwardly the shop doesn't differ from the ordinary establishment of its kind, but inside is to be found a private chapel where the fair manicurists are encouraged to perform their daily devotions. The clientele includes many women of title, but only a few of the privileged few are ever allowed to penetrate the recesses of the manicurists' chapel. Fresh cut flowers and lighted candles deck the altar, and the light falls on a kneeling group of manicurists through the windows of stained glass. In solemn procession the manicurists, clad in perfectly fitting black gowns and white embroidered collars, pass up to the chapel each morning before manicuring the fair fingers of a single patron. The manicurists' assistants are all girls of good birth, and all of them have made a solemn row never, under any circumstances, to manicure a man. The girls who belong to this saintly and select band of beauty doctors may not even beautify the hands of their own brothers. A forfeiture of $2,500 is mentioned as one of the penalties for the disobedience to this eleventh commandment of the manicurists.

Keeping up a show is what keeps many a family poor.

If some men were compelled to pay as they go they would stay.

The housemaid's wages come under the head of sweeping charges.

It is a noble thing to die, but it is usually harder and more noble to live.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Gossip About Some of the World's Famous People.

The eminent surgeon, Sir Victor Horsley, not only enjoys the reputation of being one of the leading pathologists, but he is also known for his wit. Entering his club (the Athenaeum) a short time ago, a friend said to him, "Halloa, Horsley, can you tell me what whisky is yet?" "The most popular poison in the world, my dear sir," was the prompt retort. Some years ago Sir Victor acted as Secretary to the Commission on Hydrophobia. During the sitting of this Commission a rather testy old doctor, now dead, who was a member of it, objected to the constant use of the words, "a mad dog." "A mad dog, indeed!" he snorted. "Who can tell me what a mad dog is, I should like to know?" "I think if one entered this room just now, Dr. ——would not wait to be told what the true condition was," interjected Sir Victor, quietly.

Prince Edward of Wales is a great favorite with the King, and the following story is vouched for on good authority. Some time ago, a tailor called at York House to measure the young Prince. He took off his clothes. As the man was waiting in the passage near the Royal children's apartments, the door of one of the rooms flew open, and Prince Edward ran out calling loudly: "Oh, do come in, there's nobody here!" The tailor protested that he thought he had better wait, as it might not be convenient for him to enter the nursery just then. "Oh, it's all right," replied the young Prince, "there's nobody here that matters—only grandpa!"

The story of Count Zeppelin's career is a remarkable record of flights against adversity. The Count has run through more than one fortune in endeavoring to perfect a navigable airship; and, although he has been brought almost to the brink of poverty, he went on with his work until his efforts were rewarded by the admiring regard of the Kaiser and the King of Wurtemburg. Count Zeppelin is now an old man, and it is calculated that altogether his efforts have cost him $500,000. He holds the rank of General in the German army, and he went through the American Civil War as a volunteer.

[illegible] that he made his first ascent in a balloon, and, recognizing the value of aerial navigation in time of war, he determined to devote his whole life of his life to practical aeronautics.

It is quite possible that, if some one suggested to the Empress Eugenie what his one great desire was, he [illegible] empress replied: "I should like to be a poor woman, and to have to work for my living." The empress's desire was gratified to the full, for she lived for the remainder of his days amongst his beloved vineyards. The latter are situated at Loupillon, and nothing delights M. Falleries more than to manage his own property, dressed in the loose, simple clothes of a French peasant and smoking a homely pipe. He loves a day's shooting with his friends and friends at Loupillon. Shooting, next to walking, is the French President's favorite recreation. After each day's sport, which ends at six, immediately takes a cold shower bath, and then, weather permitting, starts for his morning constitutional, which is rarely less than five miles. After his return he works all day, strictly according to rule and method. His meals are of the simplest kind when dining at home, his only drink being a mild claret well diluted with mineral water. He is usually in bed by 10.30, and it is on this account of his fondness for early retirement that he rarely goes to a theatre.

THIRTY YEARS IN CHAINS.

Last Chief Bourbon of Outlaws Released from Prison.

The last surviving chief of the old Bourbon brigand bands, which were secretly subsidized by that dynasty, and infested well nigh the whole of southern Italy in the sixties, has been pardoned by King Victor Emmanuel, and was released from the convict prison at Favignana the other day. The venerable, benevolent-looking old chief, whose name is Vincenzo Rucci, is now 82 years of age. At the end of a forlorn campaign, which he carried on for six years, at the head of a big body of banditti, with the object of reinstating the Bourbons, he fell into the clutches of the soldiers of the new regime, and was sentenced to death by the Supreme Court of Lanziano in 1860 for the assassination of a German engineer named Victor, and a Liberal Catholic archpriest, Don Guiseppe, both of whom were supposed to be salaried spies co-operating with the new Government in the repression of brigandage.

The death sentence was afterward commuted to penal servitude. Having served six years Rucci organized a clever plot, and in 1872 accomplished in escaping, in company with ten convict comrades. Recaptured after sixteen months of liberty, Rucci was kept heavily laden with chains till as late as 1902, when the Ministry of Justice sanctioned their removal.

The veteran bandit chief has passed more than forty years in the galleys, during the last thirty-four of which he was a constant inmate of the Favignana settlement.

Rucci is going to spend the eventide of his life at Atessa, where his son, Sebaston, who is 60 years old, is a well-to-do landlord and municipal councilor. There he wishes to write the memoirs of his eventful, but checkered career

ORIENTAL LACQUER-WORK.

Great Patience and Delicate Touch Required.

Lacquer-work is seen in its perfection only in China and Japan. The Chinese master of the art, who excels, has many of its secrets, lives and works in Peking. Miss Eliza Scidmore, writes of a visit to his shop. In that dry climate, away from the sea, there are more difficulties in managing the lacquer than in Japan; but this expert, in his stone-floored, heavy-walled and roofed house, manages to maintain an even temperature and to get moisture into the air by constant sprinkling.

Mixed lacquers—thick, sticky liquids like honey or molasses—are kept in covered crocks or bowls, and his workmen apply them with thin blades or brushes that clothe, cute thin, even washes over the wooden foundation of the object to be lacquered coated.

The surface of a box, for example, is coated over with dark-green lacquer and put away to dry in a dark cupboard, the sides of which are constantly sprinkled with water. After drying for a day in the moist air another coat is applied, and it is again put into the damp cupboard to dry. This continues until the object has been coated fifty times with the dark-green lacquer.

The general outline of the design which is to be raised in relief above the dark ground is drawn, and the groundwork carved out with fine wave and geometrical designs. Then successive coats of red lacquer are applied, and gradually little islands of scarlet appear above the green level.

Eighty coats of red lacquer are put in and dried, and then the outlines of the flowers or figures are sketched on and the relief ornament carved out. Slowly and patiently the Chinese workmen chip away and cut away into the quarter inch of red substance, which is only about as hard as cheese. As the thin little islets cut under a ting flower until it rests in relief upon green leaves, one admires the skill and sure touch that works out all the exquisite modeling of the delicate petals.

"The empress dowager is fond of these red things," said the director, "and we sometimes send her articles shown us more pieces long ago ordered for her birthday gifts. Among these were a pair of two-story sweetmeat boxes, a duplicate pair of which would cost a thousand dollars. Even a tiny tray no larger than the palm of one's hand represents six months of work with its two hundred coatings and its slow, careful carving.

DESTRUCTION BY RATS.

Estimated That Great Britain Loses $75,000,000 Per Annum.

There is a prospect of a regularly organized war against rats in the British Isles. A deputation from the Incorporated Society for the Destruction of Vermin visited Lord Carrington, president of the Board of Agriculture, and asked for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the damage to crops done by these vermin. The deputation consisted of Sir James Crichton-Browne, Mr. Theobald, vice-president of the chairman of the rat committee of the association, and others.

They pointed out the enormous damage done by rats, estimated by Sir James Crichton-Browne at $75,000,000 per annum in Great Britain. This figure was arrived at by allowing one rat per cultivated acre of land, and one farthing's damage per rat per day. Sir James incidentally stated the plague in Europe last year, and denounced the rat as the chief cause of infection. He added that the expenditure on rat poisons in the United Kingdom amounted to $1,250,000 per annum, which was far more than would be required to exterminate the vermin if the campaign were systematically conducted.

The deputation recommended a law empowering the local government boards, whenever the local authorities failed to take steps for the destruction of the rats, to do the work, at the cost of the local authorities. Inspectors would have power to enter without warrant any suspected area, such term including dwelling houses, outhouses, warehouses, docks, wharves, railway stations and buildings attached thereto, stables sewers, fields, gardens, and stacks of hay, straw and corn. Lord Carrington promised to consider the matter and make his reply in due course.

HOW SO!

"They say vertical writing makes forgery easy!"

"How can that be if it's upright!"

TRAINING THE MEMORY.

Mental Exercises as Effective as Are Physical.

Many persons complain of having a poor memory, and yet that faculty can be developed as easily as the biceps muscle. To do it it necessary to go to any professor of memory or to master any elaborate system in order to accomplish this result. One does not have to go to a gymnasium to strengthen the arm or back, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Chopping wood or rowing a boat will do it. Simmiliarly, memory may be cultivated by an effort and amid ordinary pursuits.

One man made the Sunday service of his church serve as a memory exercise. After the service he would endeavor to call the numbers of all the hymns sung, the chapters and verses of the lessons, words of the anthem, the text and points of the sermon. This required paying a close attention and a conscious effort to impress these things upon his mind. Be this and other equally simple means he developed a memory that was absolutely at his command.

Certain persons possess what may be called the bump of locality. To read or learn a passage in a book they can tell you which side of the page. There are students with that kind of a memory who prepare their recitations by taking a large sheet of paper and writing different places on the paper. They then rely on their sense of location to call to mind whatever they wish to remember.

But perhaps the most wholesome way in the long run is simply by repetition and effort to fix the thing in the memory directly without tricks of memory or artificial methods. By memorizing each day one sentence or verse from the best literature the mind will soon have a fine treasury of beautiful thoughts and a rich vocabulary.

For quotation purposes it is necessary to remember verbatim, and, though this is the hardest task of memory, it well repays the effort. Once trained, the memory will be able to recall the exact words of conversation, sermons and passages in books without having made any conscious effort to commit them.

HAULED DOWN CONDUCTOR.

Lord Charles Beresford's Lark While Midshipman.

While Lord Charles Beresford was still a midshipman he found himself at Lima. Having leave from the company with some other youngsters from the ward-room, he went to the opera. In search of refreshment, desirable in such heated climate, the primitive arrangements of the opera house they found the barroom underneath the stage. Entering, Lord Charles' quick eye detected a pair of legs dangling from an opening of the stage and resting on a ladder which gave access to it. He recognized it as they belonged to the conductor, who was seated on the stage with his back to the audience, his face and waving arms to the band he was conducting, while his legs were disposed of in the manner indicated.

"We must haul him down," said Charlie promptly.

His companions welcomed the suggestion with wild delight. Casting about for a rope, they found a one in a corner. The rope was running loop, and with deft hands cast it round the legs of the hapless conductor. A wild shriek interrupted the ordered music of the opera. The amazed audience beheld the conductor furiously brandishing his baton, suddenly disappear, emitting yells of anguished terror. It was a great lark, but it cost the middies dear. The armed police were called in, and, roughly pushed from the fenders with the butt-end of their muskets, hauled them to a dirty prison, where they passed the night, being released in the morning only after payment of a heavy fine by way of compensation to the conductor.

CHINA'S MINERAL WEALTH.

China's resources of coal and iron are among the largest and most favorably situated in the world. The extent of the great coal fields has been put at 400,000 square miles —more than seventy times the aggregate extent of all the coal fields of Britain. It is expected that very soon Chinese coal will be delivered at far Eastern ports at prices with which no other coal can possibly compete, and that China, in consequence of this development, will become a large exporter of iron.

UP AGAINST IT.

Pearl—"Percy Cauliflower is having a hard time with his courtship these days."

Ruby—"Indeed?"

Pearl—"Yes, he called on one girl and her father handled him without gloves."

Ruby—"Gracious!"

Pearl—"Yes, and then he called on another girl and her brother happened to be a pugilist and handled him with gloves."

No man who is doing good is sorry to hear the Master coming.

HEIRS TO MILLIONS.

While Mrs. Horn, of Byron road, Margate, England, was dusting an old picture, she was surprised to see a document fall from it to the floor. When she examined it she discovered that it was the will, dated May 25, 1795, of Jacob Gisby, by which the testator's property, which is estimated to be worth more than £1,000,000, was left to the members of his family. There are still descendants of Jacob Gisby living in Sandwich and other parts of the Isle of Thanet. The name has appeared in the lists of unclaimed money in Chancery, but the family was too poor to prosecute a claim.

WOMAN'S IDEA.

A woman's idea of living on Easy street is usually a swell hat for each occasion.

CUTE.

He proposed to an heiress,
But she was too cute,
For she noticed that he
Wore a business suit—

SUBSTANTIAL PROOF.

She—"Am I really the dearest thing on earth to you, Harold?"

He—"If you doubt my word, darling, I have the bills to prove it."

A MISNOMER.

"I never saw such a lazybones in all my life! Of what is that girl mo'e?"

"She is supposed to be maid of all work."

All honest doubt has its destination in some great truth.

CHANCE FOR OTHERS.

Mrs. Gaswell - (reading)—John, how did the Sphinx get its reputation for being so wise?

Gaswell—By keeping its mouth shut for 3,000 years, my dear.

England contains about 13,000 square miles of coalfields.

The song of the bird was originally a cry of alarm.

The pessimist never hopes for the best for fear he will be fooled.

Take care of your living, and your dying will take care of itself.

The best amen to a sermon is the one that comes on Monday.

The man who fails is worth two of the men who never try.

One thousand cubic feet of gas will yield as much light as 50 pounds of candles.

[illegible] be road, mum!" Lady of the House—"Personally, I cannot; but I will unchain my dog, and I know he will."

Mr. Youngwife—"My dear, the bank in which my money is deposited has broken!" Mrs. Youngwife—"What a mercy you've got your cheque-book at home, love!"

Customs Officer—"I thought you said, madam, there was nothing but wearing apparel in your trunk. What about these three bottles of cognac?" "Oh, those," said the lady, "are my nightcaps."

"Pa, what is the meaning of inconsistency?" asked Freddy. "Inconsistency, my son," exclaimed pa, "means a man who growls all day and then goes home and kicks the dog for barking at night."

Importunate Lady (who has been subjecting the child to a running fire of questions)—"Is that the skin of the fox any use?" Child—"Yes." Lady—"What for?" Child—"For keeping the fox warm, of course."

"Was your husband lucky in the last race meeting?" "Yes," answered young Mrs. Tomkins; "he promised me a bike badly, and so couldn't attend."

"I wish I had never learned to play cards," exclaimed a man who had been unfortunate at the game. "You mean you wish you had learned, don't you?" was his wife's rejoinder.

A man applied at the factory for a job. Amongst other questions, the foreman asked him why he left his last place. "Well," he replied, "they asked me to please leave, and I didn't like to refuse them."

The teacher was giving an exposition of culpable homicide. "If I went out in a small boat," he said, "and the owner knew it was leaking, and I got drowned, what would that be?" After a few minutes' silence a little boy stood up and said:—"A holiday, sir!"

Mrs. Newrich—"Are you Mr. Easel?" Mr. E.—"Yes, madam." "The painter of miniatures?" "Yes madam." "What'll you charge to paint a life-sized miniature of my daughter?"

"If we wait any longer we shall miss the train," she said impatiently. "We have been waiting a good many minutes for that mother of mine." "Hours, I should say!" he replied, somewhat acrimoniously. "Ours!" cried she, rapturously. "Oh, George! this is so sudden!" Then she fell upon his neck.

FROM BONNIE SCOTLAND

NOTES OF INTEREST FROM HER BANKS AND BRAES.

What is Going On in the Highlands and Lowlands of Auld Scotia.

Over 100 applications have so far been received in Saltcoats for old age pensions.

A prehistoric burial place with five urns has been unearthed in Nelson street, Largs.

A Portwilliam fisherman caught a skate in Luce Bay which turned the scale at 140 pounds.

A movement is on foot at Dumfries and district to have the Nith deepened with a view to improved navigation.

James Keatings fell into a clay mining machine at Auchinlee quarries, Cleland, and was literally cut to pieces.

Mr. Greig, a native of Fyvie, and his eldest daughters, aged 17 and 18, have been murdered by natives in the Island of Santo.

Mr. Robert McKinlay, inspector of poor for Kilmaronock parish, has retired from office after 38 years' service, at the age of 92.

The death is announced at Edinburg of Mr. Thomas A. Perves, late stationmaster at Helensburgh, who had held the position for thirty years.

Captain Hector Macneal, of Ugadale, is now Provost of Campbeltown, and Mr. Dugald Cameron Maclachlan has been similarly honored at Oban.

Dr. James Reardon, Kinghorn, has been appointed resident surgeon by the military authorities for the Royal Garrison Artillery at Kinghornness Battery.

Colonel Bertram, chief constable in Edinburgh, has obtained sanction to utilize the services of Major Richardson's bloodhounds in cases of serious crime.

Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt has invited tenders from Glasgow firms for a 1,600 ton yacht, which will be among the finest private vessels in the world.

Of the 69,660 tons of coal exported from Greenock for the last financial year no less than 509,000 tons were shipped at the Victoria and East India harbors.

Berwick-on-Tweed magistrates now stand on the verge of unemployment. White glove days at the Police Court are becoming quite frequent occurrences.

A number of interesting letters [illegible] were sold in Edinburgh recently. One of them relating to his removal from Ashiestiel to Abbotsford brought $775.

The Lord Provost of Edinburgh have approved of the draft Provisional Order in which powers are sought to effect important constitutional changes in the company.

Mr. J. F. Elder, a well-known native of Milnathort, has been presented by his employers in Glasgow with a silver tea tray, and by the staff with a silver rose bowl, on completing fifty years' service.

A dozen bottle of beer and a bottle of whisky form part of the provisions a Glasgow Distress Committee's inspector found in a house he visited to make arrangements for the relief of the residents.

A public meeting at Dunfermline protested against the drastic alterations on the time-table of the North British Railway Company, and generally against the treatment meted out to Fife by that company.

News has reached Hawick that Captain McMinn, who was in command of a ship which foundered off the British Channel, has been drowned. His wife and son, who were on board at the time, have also perished.

BLESSING THE BEASTS.

One of the quaintest ceremonies which may still be seen in some parts of Normandy is the "benediction des bestiaux." The oxen, asses and a few thoroughbred horses which are raised in that part of France are assembled in front of the little church. There may also be a donkey laden with milk. The procession of peasants in their quaint costumes issues from the church to the music of a chant which is uttered by the priest and people. The venerable cure sprinkles a few drops on the heads of each of the beasts, who receive it as it is given, with a becoming air of conviction. When all the animals have received the benediction bundles tied up in a coarse linen are placed at the pedestal of the cross facing the church. These packets contain bread and salt, which are to be given to the animals not able to attend the ceremony and not a trace of levity or anything but devout composure is to be seen on their faces. When the ceremony is completed the procession passes through the village chanting, and then disperses.

It gives a man a moral squint to look genre at condition than at character.

CURRENT TOPICS.

In [illegible]mending the work of the Britis[illegible] Society of Comparative Legislation, which is indeed worthy of al praise, Lord Rosebery, in a recent address, took occasion to deplore the present faith in legislation as an instrument of reform. He clings to the belief that it is far better for a state to develop without the aid and support of statutes and artificial restrictions. He cannot help regretting that an era of "emancipation" in legislation has been succeeded by one of paternalism, of attempts to reconstruct society by regulation and intervention.

O[illegible] former golden age he says: "We were then living under what I may call the era of emancipation. The object was to strike off restriction. We were freeing the Jews, we were freeing the municipalities, we were freeing the universities." With this condition he contrasts the present incessant efforts to put new statutes into effect, to remedy evils by legislation, to control everything. There is nothing new in such talk as this about the dangers and mistakes of "over-legislation," but not all opponents of modern tendencies have Rosebery's felicitous and persuasive way of expressing their views. The fallacy which is manifest in the average discourse of this sort is, however, not far beneath the smooth surface of the Rosebery lament.

Legislation is no more empirical and "sentimental" to-day than it has been in any former era. We have not grown less "scientific" in our law-making, and wisdom did not die with "the fathers." The simple truth is that new conditions create new needs and new duties. When the obstacles in the way of social and individual achievement were of the kind that could be removed by the process of abrogation or repeal of old restrictions, that process, after much resistance and agitation, was undertaken. Society did not wait for "natural changes," for the spontaneous abandonment of outgrown inequalities with evolutionary "ease."

To-day, under industrial and political conditions that are largely the result of the legislation of the era of emancipation, communities and individuals suffer from abuses that cannot be attacked by any weapon of the era of emancipation. New tools are needed, and society uses such as its knowledge and experience suggest at the moment. It refuses to wait for something to turn up. It wants relief here and now, and the "let alone" gospel strikes it as impertinent and reactionary—just as a let-alone theory applied in the days of restrictions and inequalities would have appeared to our predecessors. In discussing methods we must not forget the differences in the conditions and circumstances which impose changes of strategy and weapon.

A French scientist who has been making a study of the subject announces that the world is drying up. He finds that our wet spells and our dry spells alternate with consistent regularity. A wet spell, according to his computations, lasts about thirty years. Then a dry spell, which lasts another thirty years, ensues. Every wet spell, we are informed by the investigator, is a little less wet than was the preceding it, and the latest dry spell is always a little more dry than was any dry spell before it. We are glad to be able to say that the diminution of the rainfall is not such as to cause immediate alarm. It is not expected by the French scientist that our children or our children's children will live to see the world become one vast Sahara. Not for several million years will the rivers be dried up and the oceans become wide stretches of sand.

Taking into consideration all the existing conditions, it appears that people who worry about a possible drying-up of the waters from the surface of the earth should be listened among the borrowers of useless trouble. There are good reasons for going ahead with present irrigation and reclamation projects, so that the water which is here may be so disposed of as to do the most good, without regard to the figures by which foreign investigators are able to prove that it will some time be impossible for milkmen in this earth to water their product.

HEALTH

PREVENTION OF MALARIA.

Since it has been proved by the most careful tests that malaria is spread from man to man only through the agency of mosquitoes of a special kind, the prevention of the disease is theoretically easy. There has only to keep the mosquitoes away or to keep away from the mosquitoes, and the trick is done.

It is a pity that it is not so easy as it sounds. In the tropics, in the Roman Campagna, and in other places where the pernicious form of malaria abounds, the precautions taken are most elaborate; but they may wel be imitated wherever malaria exists, modified, perhaps, in some of the details so as to make them less burdensome, and consequently more likely to be followed.

In the first place, settlers in the tropics are warned to build their cabins or their houses as far away from the native settlements as possible, especially where there are many children. It is well known as with yellow fever, that the disease is generally kept going in a community by the children, who have it in mild, but nevertheless infectious form.

All the windows of the house should be screened with wire gauze —not removable, but nailed outside in the frames of the windows. The doors should be doubly guarded by a vestibule with a screen door at each end. As an additional precaution, the beds are provided with gauze mosquito bars closed all round, and to be entered only by lifting one side for a moment. If one goes out after sundown—the malarious hour is not an evening and night flier — one should wear a gauze hood, falling from the brim of the hat over the shoulders, a gauzed glove coming over the coat-sleves, and leggings.

The grounds surrounding the house should be well drained, the grass kept short, and the ground swept away if small, or oiled if large. The water tanks should be covered with a wire netting, and particular care should be taken to see that there are not old tomato cans or broken bottles round, for these make excellent receptacles for little temporary pools of water, in which the malarial mosquito loves to lay her eggs.

In short, in the war against mosquitoes it must be remembered that stagnant water is the danger point while needs no precaution.

It should never be allowed to gather round the premises in quantities, however small. This is simply a matter of ordinary intelligent care. If it is already there in large quantities, a coat of kerosene will make it noxious to the mosquito larvae.—Youth's Companion.

SUN-BATH FOR NERVES.

"Intimate your cat, madam, and take a sun bath these spring mornings if you want to get rid of your nerves," said a certain well known specialists to one of his patients recently. "See how lazy and happy puss looks as he stretches himself out in the sun's eye in the morning sun. Fit cats had nerve diseases this would be the best thing in the world to cure them.

"Every sanitarium has its sun room now, but women ought not to wait till they have reached the sanitarium stage of breaking down before they indulge in anything as cheap as a sun bath. Any woman who has a south window and an easy chair can have a sun bath every morning if she only determines to take it, if the potatoes have to be peared or the stockings darned, they can be done during the sun bath, for the best way of all is to take it just as the cat does, in the laziest fashion possible. Run the shade way up to the sash, move your chair within range of the sun's light and luxuriate for half an hour. It's better than gallons of medicines, and may save hours and hours of dullness or staying in bed later on.

"Indian women have the most placid nerves of any race of people in the world, probably, and doctors are beginning to think it is because they sit in the sun so much. An Indian woman is as fond of the sun outside her wigwam as the cat is of his favorite spot. They sit in it and vegetate for hours at a time, scarcely winking the eyes.

"There's no danger of women vegetating these days, so it's quite safe to advise one to sit in the sun as much as she can. It's good for her, anyway, but especially so if she's nervous."

HEALTH HINTS.

Place the finger in the centre of a lemon and keep it there until the felon is ready to be lanced. Poor remedy.

Old magazines, thoroughly heated in the oven, make a good substitute for a hot water bottle. They hold the heat nearly as long and can be used under the back and other places where a hot water bottle can be used.

Invalid's Dishes.—In preparing fowl for broth remove the skin; it will have a more delicate flavor. For egg nog use only the stiff beaten white for a change; it is nourishing and delicious. Flavor with sherry, brandy, vanilla, or nutmeg.

Home Cures.—Wet a cloth, put red pepper over it, and apply where pain is—a sure cure for neuralgia. To cure a cold in head or break up a cold pour spirits of camphor on hand and inhale through mouth and nose:

In ventilating a chamber or sick room, it is often desirable to leave the window open. To prevent drafts and keep room warm with window open, take unbleached muslin, tightly fasten with thumb tacks over the opening.

Salt enters into the composition of a sure cure for a felon. Take common rock salt, dry it thoroughly in the oven, pulvarize it, and mix with an equal amount of spirits of turpentine. Keep a rag saturated with this solution to the affected part for twenty-four hours and the felon will disappear.

GETS THE DOCTOR HABIT.

Woman Who Likes to Pour Out Story of Aches and Pains.

One of the tendencies of ill-health is to make one morbid. People who are constantly thinking about their ailments, worrying about their troubles so well as an opportunity to tell the doctor of her ailments? She has poured them out to unwelcome ears, to forced hearers, till she longs for one who can really appreciate it all, who sympathizes with her in her troubles; so she sends for the doctor or goes to see him. This becomes almost a mania with some women, who have a few outside activities to divert them. Their minds naturally revert to themselves, and they think of their unfortunate condition until they become saturated with the poisoned thought.

KEEPING DOWN EXPENSES.

"Mary," he said, and scowled at her over the breakfast table, "John," she replied, fearfully.

"Mary," he said, "what kind of a breakfast do you call this?"

"I call it an excellent one!" she replied, bravely.

"You do!" he exclaimed. "Well, I don't. I think a little variety occasionally would be welcome. This third morning this week that we have had cold bacon!"

"Certainly, John."

"And that we had cold boiled bacon for dinner yesterday, and cold boiled bacon for supper!"

"Quite so, John. You wanted me to manage the house as economically as I could."

"Yes, but——"

"You said that the amount of meat consumed in this house would bankrupt a brewer."

"I, now, but——"

"And that I ought to plan with more regard for the expense."

"Certainly, certainly, Mary; but hang it all——"

"I've been following your instructions."

"But I don't like cold boiled bacon!"

"I know it, John," she said, in a businesslike way. "That's what makes it last so long. It keeps expenses down splendidly, and if you want——"

"I don't!" he exclaimed, "I don't get them run up! You've got too good a business head for anything outside of a boarding-house."

STRIKING GRATITUDE.

A lawyer in a Western American town interested himself in the case of a man accused of murder. As a result, the culprit, who had had much provocation, got off very lightly.

Six months afterwards a man, armed to the teeth, appeared in the lawyer's office.

"Are you Lawyer Blank?" he roared.

"Yes," was the reply.

"And are you the fellow that helped Dingo Jack at Court?"

The lawyer, thinking his time had come, again answered: "Yes."

"Well," said the man with the gun and knives, "I'm Jack's pardner, an' I've come to pay you. I haven't any money, but I'm a man of honor." Anybody in town you don't like?"

The other assured him there was not; but the man looked incredulous, and said—

"Put on your hat, and take a walk with me. See anybody you don't like, just point him out and I'll pop him."

LIKELY.

Caller—"Do you believe a child inherits the mental qualities of his parents?"

Mr. Modest — "Well, my boy makes some very brilliant remarks sometimes."

When the husband reigns the wife does a lot of storming.

A woman and her opinions are soon parted.

ON THE FARM.

EFFECT OF RUSTY CANS ON MILK.

A late bulletin of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, gives some valuable information as to rusty cans, and their effect upon milk for cheese making. The bulletin points out that cheese makers are not able in all cases to control the coagulation of the milk with rennet. This difficulty is traceable to three sources: viz., the strength of the rennet extract used, the quality of the milk obtained from different cows, and the condition and kind of utensils used. The last is of most concern just now. Previous work at the Wisconsin station has shown that the use of copper, nickel and iron vessels has a deleterious effect on rennet action. In bulletin 132 the effect of tin and rusty pails, cans or vats is considered.

In the experiments conducted the milk was placed in iron dishes and tinned dishes in turn and was allowed to stand for definite periods. The required time for the coagulation of 50 cubic centimeters of such milk with a standard solution of one cubic centimeter of a one per cent. commercial rennet, at a temperature ranging from 87 to 89 degrees Fahr., was then observed. Milk in glass beakers were run as controls under similar conditions. The time was noted at the moment the milk just thickened.

The results showed that it required from one to sixteen minutes longer for the same milk kept in the rusty pan to coagulate than in case of the milk kept in the glass beaker. The acidity of the control milk was found greater than that kept in the rusty pan. This difference, however, was not great enough to account for the differences in retardation. Every time that the experiment was repeated, the milk in the rusty pans gave evidence of a retarding influence on the rennet action compared with that in the glass beaker.

Milk that had been allowed to stand in iron dishes for several hours had a peculiar dull, muddy color, indicating the presence of iron in solution. The maximum quantities of iron dissolved in this way ranged from one to one and a half pounds for every thousand pounds of milk. The lower acidity of the milk left in rusty tinned cans supports the view that the acid of the milk acts upon the iron, and thus forms a coating which in time will increase the solids of the milk, and the retarding influence on rennet action may at least be partly due to this cause.

Milk comes in contact with iron in the form of rusty cans or poorly tinned utensils in dairies, creameries and cheese factories. The quality of the milk will, to a large extent, depend upon the condition of utensils into which the milk is poured, kept, and finally hauled to the factory. The degree of influence of iron on milk will depend upon the time and temperature of the milk, the length of time kept in the cans, and the amount of exposed surface.

FASTS FOR FOWLS.

Whilst an occasional starve is probably an excellent thing for both humans and poultry, there are three times in life in a fowl's when a starve' fact is to be specially recommended. These occasions are invious to fattening. The reason for and commencement in a coop immediately after birth, before death, the first of these is that Nature has provided the new-born chick with sufficient nourishment to last many hours, and any food taken during the first twelve hours or so is probably distinctly detrimental to its well-being. Eating at this time death ensures that the crop and intestines shall be emptied of food, and thus prevents decomposition taking place. Another good reason is that the flesh of fowls thus fasted eats better, being less liable to the hardness often found in birds killed shortly after a meal. Thirdly, a fasted bird is much more easily drawn, and the intestines being dry and compact, come away cleanly.

A fast is undoubtedly useful after cooping a bird to be fattened will ensure a good appetite at the start. Many birds, especially somewhat wild ones, will reject a meal if offered soon after confinement, and will finish up by refusing food of any sort, be it ever so tempting. So much is being continually written about feeding fowls that this short article on starving, may perhaps come, (like the occasional fast to man's inward) as a refreshing novelty, and to such should prove useful. This has the advantage of being advice easy to follow, for whatever excuses may be offered for neglecting to feed scientifically, the laziest can hardly find any trouble in starving a fowl.

THE FEEDING VALUE OF BRAN.

Properly used, the feeding value of bran is a very different thing to the value of bran as food. As a poultry food, by analysis, bran has a place very near the bottom of the list, and many poultry-keepers, noting this, avoid its use; but, even considered as a food, it abounds in body-building elements and bone and feather-forming materials, and, at its price, compares favorably with other food-stuffs as value for money. Good, sound, broad bran has, however, a very great feeding value, apart from the actual food it contains for what may be called its mechanical action. Besides giving necessary bulk, it divides the finer and more expensive meals, and so expose them more fully to the digestive process.

A mash composed of one part (by weight) of bran to four parts ground oats or barley-meal is more thoroughly digested, and in every way more economical, than one of all meal. The best way to make use of bran is to soak or scald a sufficient quantity some hours before, and to dry it off with meal when required. By this method the bran is softened, and to some extent, predigested. If not sufficiently soaked, the roughness is apt to irritate the bowels and cause scouring.

SIZE OF BABYLON.

Much Wild Conjecture Swept Away by Recent Explorations.

The report of the German Oriental Society on the extensive explorations carried out on the ruins of ancient Babylon, which has just been issued under the editorship of Dr. Friedrich Delitzsch, is a document of more than usual interest, says the London Chronicle.

Perhaps one of the most astonishing discoveries in the field of topographical research has been the tracing of the walls of the city and the ascertainment of the true size of the great city. Wonderful descriptions of the size of Babylon have been given, based chiefly on the hearsay evidence of Herodotus, in ancient times, and the theories of the late Dr. Oppert. These writers made the city a vast parallelogram, surrounded by a wall fifty miles long and a hundred feet high, with one hundred gates, and bisected by the Euphrates. According to them the area was about as large as London and Paris together, or some forty square miles. All this wild conjecture has been swept away.

The exploration of the walls commenced on the Babil fora, and here was found a wall twenty-five feet thick, with buttresses every sixty feet. The line of the wall was traced to the northeast angle, until it bends to the west and joins the great quay on the banks of the river. Each corner was covered by only one gate, the gate of Isar, flanked by tall towers decorated with figures of lions and dragons, still engaging the eye. On the south the wall was traced to the river bank. The whole enclosure covered an area of as little over one square mile, or roughly that of our City of London.

The palace or "palace" mound were found the remains of two great palaces, one built by Natupalasar, the other by Nebuchadnezzar. Both were huge complex in plan, containing hundreds of rooms for the accommodation of retainers, officials of the family. The two palaces are separated by a street. The later or new edifice is on the eastern side and consists of several chambers arranged around quadrangles separated by strong walls and gateways. The largest of these is a royal quadrangle, entered by a double gateway.

On the south side of this square is the northern facade of the royal audience chamber or Selamlik. This facade was forty feet wide and had been richly decorated with fretwork of enamelled brick in green, yellow, white, blue and black. The audience hall measures 60 by 170 feet and on the north side is a deep alcove with a dias in front, where the royal throne was placed.

What a historic chamber this is! Here Nebuchadnezzar had sat and received homage on his conquest of Jerusalem. Perhaps in this very chamber Belshazzar's feast was held and the bitter covered walls had received the terrible message. Here Cyrus the Conqueror was enthroned in the year 538 B. C., and perhaps in this very chamber Alexander of Macedon held the fatal revels after his overthrow of the Empire of the East.

Nebuchadnezzar speaks of richly decorated palaces and temples, but the one prevailing feature of all his buildings was the dull, monotonous brickwork, void of decoration. If gold and silver and precious stones, cedar and cypress wood, had been used, all disappeared long ago.

END OF FAMOUS AUTHORS

FATE OF SOME LITERARY GENIUSES IN THE PAST.

Pitiful Endings to Exceptionally Brilliant But Unfortunate Careers.

That "Ouida" should have died as she did in poverty and loneliness, an exile, though a voluntary one, from the land of her birth, was an undoubtedly pitiful ending to an exceptionally brilliant career. Equally sad has been the fate reserved for some literary geniuses in the past.

Richard Savage, the gifted poet, died in a debtors' prison at Bristol, after enduring the pangs of semi-starvation for years. Chatterton, driven desperate through hunger, poisoned himself at the age of eighteen. Swift died mad, as to bad all along predicted he would.

Dr. Dodd, whose "Beauties of Shakespeare" is well known, was hanged for forgery. George Gissing, after suffering hardships that embittered his whole existence, died just as fame was beginning to be assured to him.

Edgar Allan Poe, whose "Raven" has been adjudged the finest piece of fugitive poetry in the English language, and to whom also belongs the credit of having invented the detective story, drank himself to death in the prime of his life. Robert Tannahill, the Scotch weaver poet, author of that world-famous lyric, "Jessie, the Flower o' Dunblane," was driven by want to

TAKE HIS OWN LIFE.

Everyone almost is familiar with the story of Otway having been choked with a piece of bread which he devoured in the rage of hunger. There is no reason to doubt the literal accuracy of this, but there can be no question about his having died miserably poor and destitute.

Stow, the famous antiquarian, author of the "Survey of London," became in his old age a licensed beggar, asking alms from door to door "through thirty-six counties."

Wycherley, from being the spoilt idol of society, fell to the lowest depths of destitution, and was eventually consigned to the Fleet Prison for debt, where he remained seven years. Cotton also spent many years in a debtors' prison, and eventually died there by his own hand.

Robert Burns, writing only fourteen days before his death, implored the Commissioners of Excise to "move his influence with the Commissioners of Excise in order to get him a warrant for the collectorship, worth £50, 'otherwise, if I die not of disease, I must perish with hunger.'"

I MUST PERISH WITH HUNGER."

Llorente, the learned and talented historiographer of the Inquisition, was glad, during the close of his brilliant but unfortunate career to hire himself out for a shilling a night to keep watch over the dead bodies at the Paris Morgue, and died eventually of starvation. Thomas Ingoldsby begged bread from door to door, until compelled to take refuge in an almshouse, where he died.

It is told of Ben Johnson that when, in his last illness, King Charles sent him a small sum of money, he returned it. "He sends me so miserable a donation," cried the dying poet, "because I am poor and live in an alley. I do lack and I tell him so and lives in an alley."

Very sad was the fate of Ulrich von Hutton, one of the greatest writers Germany has ever produced. Unable to earn a living, he was reduced to tramping through the country, begging food and shelter from the peasants. One bitter winter's night he was refused both and next morning was found

FROZEN STIFF AND COLD.

in the drifting snow outside the village. The only thing he died possessed of besides the rags he wore," says his biographer, Zuinglius, "was a pen."

St. Simon, the celebrated French author, who wrote "The Reorganization of European Society," was twice driven by want to attempt his own life, and, although he died a natural death in the end, it was amongst the most lamentable surroundings. "For fifteen days," he said, writing to a friend just before the end came, "I have lived upon bread and water, without a fire; I have even sold my clothes."—London Tit-Bits.

SHREDDED

Start the Day Right by Eating

SHREDDED WHEAT

for breakfast with milk or cream and a little fruit. It is a muscle-building food, easily digested by the most delicate stomach.

Puts Vim and Vigor into tired nerves and weary brains

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WHEAT

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS

Bishop Vannorman, of Taber, was a visitor to town this week.

Tai Kee is advertising bread for sale. Fresh bread and pastry always on hand.

Don't forget the Rivers meeting in the school this evening. Everybody come.

The Relief society gave a dance here on Wednesday evening last. A large crowd was present and a good time had by everybody.

A vote for Dr. Rivers on Monday means more Railways for Raymond.

Several of our townspeople went to Lethbridge on Wednesday evening to hear Marie Hall, the lady violinist.

Davies' Millinery parlors hold their spring opening of millinery today. They have all the latest styles.

Mr. George Roth has opened up a tailor shop at his residence on Broadway, three blocks north of the post-office.

A public meeting of the ratepayers will be held on Saturday evening in the school house to discuss school matters.

To further the interests of Raymond vote for Dr. Rivers.

Several of the Oddfellows in town went over to Magrath on Wednesday evening to assist in organizing a lodge at that point.

Mr. Craven's local dtamatic company play in Magrath on Thursday, March 25th, presenting the Ragpicker's Child.

The vacancy on the school board caused through the resignation of Mr. Jacobs, will be contested for by Mr. W. H. Nalder and Mr. Arthur Dahl.

Mr. R. P. Wallace, of Taber, Returning Officers for the Lethbridge District, was in town on Wednesday in connection with his duties.

We understand that the committee of the skating rink has arranged to let the married folks have the rink on Wednesday evening of each week.

Be sure to see your ballot is marked for Dr. Rivers, the Railway candidate.

Onthe front page may be seen an open address from our candidate, Dr. J. H. Rivers, to the electors of the district. Be sure to read it.

A vote will also be taken on Monday, March 22nd, on a by-law authorizing the school board to sell debentures to the amount of $20,000 for school purposes.

The Ragpicker's Child will be again put on in the meetikg house this evening. This is worth seeing and it is hoped a good crowd will turn out. Plan at the drug store.

It is said that the opera house will open in the course of about two weeks. Several outside companies have been bidding for the opening, but it is understood that a local company will do the stunt.

Notice is given the electors of Raymond, that a poll has been granted for the election of a school trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of H. C. Jacobs. Voting will be on Monday, March 22nd, and nominations one week earlier.

There many friends will be glad to learn that Mr. and Mrs.

C. W. Card returned home this week, after spending the past five weeks visiting in the western states. They report Southern Alberta good enough for them, as they had seen now beautiful weather such as we have here.

The Magrath Pioneer, contain an article this week, presenting an apology to Mr. B S. Young. The apology is due our popular townsman, from the uncomplimentary remarks that were directed towards him in a poem written re the church school, and published in that paper last January.

A very interesting event took piace last Tuesday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Collett, being the marriage of their eldest daughter, Ada Mary, to Mr. Roscoe I. Miller, of Magrath. The ceremony wa performed by the Rev. J. J. Cameron, in the presence of a large assembly. The bride looked very charming in a white silk dress with bridal veil and orange blossoms. She was supported by her sister, Miss Blanche, who wa beautifully attired in a blue silk gown. The little flower girl, Miss Kate Lamb, looked very sweet with her basket of flowers in her arm. The gifts were numerous useful and costly. The tables were laden down with choice brands which as regards quality and quantity could hardly be excelled to what ample justice was done by the happy guests. The wedding march was played by Miss Kate Neal and Mr. Urie O'Brien, and the company were entertained by various musical selections which added to the social enjoyment of the evening. The Rustler joins the many friends of newly married couple in wishing them success and happiness.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, } ss
Lucus county, }

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Cairrh Cure. Frank J. Cheney

Sworn before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(seal.) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarr Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

LOST.

From Raymond field. TWO three year old heifers, branded on left hip ⊥6

$5.00 reward for any information leading to the recovery of same.

J. E. Wasden,
Raymond.

WANTED.

One or Two Teams of Working Oxen,

Apply Box D. Rustler Office.

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I make the Best Bread in Town, and the Largest Loaf in Alberta.

GIVE IT A TRIAL.

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SUITS made to ORDER, CLEANING, PRESSING, REPAIRING,

Orders quickly Executed.

Excellent work,
Reasonable prices,

GEORGE ROTH.

Three Blocks North on Broadway,

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.

NOTICE TO ENGINEERR.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an examination will be held by N. MARSHALL a duly appointed Inspector of Steam Boilers for the Province of Alberta, at Lethbridge, March 12th and 13th, in the A. R. & I. Reading Room.

Raymond, March 20th.
Magrath, March 21st.
Cardston, April, 2nd.

At 9 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of giving engineers apprentices an opportunity of qualifying for Certificates under the provisions of the Steam Boilers Act, 1906

Application for examination should be made to the above named inspector or to

John Socks,
Deputy Minister.
Department of Public works,
Edmonton: Alta.

OLD CHIEF CAFE

L. N. Rose & C. D. Fox, Props.

Hot Pies of All Kinds.

Pork Pies,	10 c
Beef "	10 c
Kidney "	10 c
Apple and Mince Pies	5 c each
Tea, Coffee and Cocoa,	5 c per cup.
First class Meal	35 c

Fresh Bread Every Day.

ICE CREAM always on hand.

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AT RAYMOND EVERY FRI'Y & SAT'Y

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

RAYMOND.

Bear in Mind

that Spriug time is coming. Perhaps yon have plans at work for a new building. If so, have you contracted for all material wanted

A Thought About Lumber

in the direction of our lumber yard, may lead up to the saving of a lot of money. Besides the goodness of the lumber we would deliver is a matter of fline importance.

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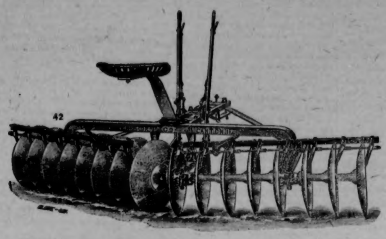

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Implements of all KINDS at equally LOW PRICES.

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That our SPRING STOCK of Ladies & Gents Boots and Shoes is the most Complete and up to date ever Shown in Raymond,

A few Styles, Oxfords, Patent Leather, Tan, aud Ox-blood,

Tne Dressiest Shoes EVER worn

The FAMOUS GEO. A. SLATER Shoes in all STYLES.

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